

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO. 32.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY JULY 27, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

INFANT'S WELFARE

Attempting to Bring Delaware Children Up to Standard

LOCAL HEADQUARTERS OPENED

The reason for weighing and measuring babies is that in order to know how much work is necessary to bring Delaware children up to standard the National Defense Council must know how many children there are and just how they compare with present normal standards.

As the child is weighed and measured the mother receives a record card with the exact weight and measurements of the child.

On the back of her card she has the normal standards for children of all ages, so she may compare with the report of her own child.

The women of this district who have children under five years of age have been visited by the committee in charge and are very enthusiastic and will try to help in every way they can to make it a success. If anyone has been overlooked during the canvass of the town, please come just the same as it has been an oversight.

Some of the local physicians will attend each session for the purpose of giving instructions.

Infant welfare centre opened Thursday afternoon at 2 P. M. with a good attendance of mothers and babies. The majority met the test very well.

The youngest baby of the community, little "Miss Katherine Blodgett," aged 3 weeks & 6 days, was the first one weighed and "tipped up" to standard in both height and weight.

The rooms very kindly loaned by Mr. Joseph J. Jolls have been newly papered, and very beautifully decorated and arranged by the committee in charge.

Mrs. Garrett S. Harrington, State Chairman, and Mrs. John Sutton, of Dover, attended the session on Friday.

Mrs. Blanche Lockwood was the examining nurse, assisted by Miss Josephine Salmon, County nurse. Dr. E. J. Vaughan was also in attendance. This is the last day for the Middletown test, and all others who haven't done so far will be doing their duty before the 4th of July.

The chairman and the committee follow: Mrs. John C. Cleary, County Chairman; Mrs. Edward Ladley, Local Chairman; Mr. T. S. Fournier, Public Chairman; Assistants, Mrs. Adam Reed, Mrs. Howard Pool, Mrs. Edward Vaughan, Mrs. A. M. Chamberlain, Misses Mildred Vaughan, Grace Brady, Misses Pool and Emma Ladley.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARY ELONA PARSONS

Mrs. Mary Elona Parsons, wife of Joseph Parsons, died after having been ill East Main street, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of several months, from a complication of diseases, aged 60 years.

Mrs. Parsons was the daughter of the late John A. and Elizabeth Jones, and leaves beside her husband to mourn her death a mother, two brothers, Arthur P. Jones, of Wilmington, and Charles E. Jones, and one sister, Mrs. Stella Wood, of Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on to-morrow afternoon, with services at the hour of 2 o'clock, and interment in Forest Cemetery. The friends and relatives of the family will attend the funeral without further notice.

MRS. ANNIE G. PENNINGTON
Mrs. Annie G. Pennington, died at her home on Van Buren street, in Wilmington, last Saturday morning at six o'clock, after a lingering illness of about one year.

She leaves to mourn her death two sons and two brothers, Mrs. W. A. Pennington and Mrs. J. H. Pennington, of this town, and Messrs. Thomas A. and William Burroughs, of Wilmington.

The remains were brought to Middletown Saturday evening, and the funeral services were held from the home of Mrs. Hoffecker, Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, and interment was made in Forest cemetery.

MRS. LEAH ELLIOTT

Mrs. Leah Elliott, wife of Joseph Elliott, of near town died at the home of her daughter Mrs. Marvel, in Laurel, where she had gone for a visit, Wednesday evening, aged 72 years. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The deceased leaves to mourn her death, a husband, two daughters and three sons.

Her remains will be removed to the home of her daughter Mrs. Cain, Summit Bridge, this Saturday morning and services will be held at two o'clock this afternoon, with interment in Forest cemetery.

To Address Farmers

Wesley Webb, secretary of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, has sent out special invitations to Delaware farmers and fruit growers to attend a field meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society at the home of C. E. Bryan, Mt. Pleasant, Maryland, on Friday, August 2. Mr. Bryan is conducting the finest apple and peach orchards in the east, and secures higher prices than any other farm in Maryland. The meeting will start at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the orchards will be inspected, after which there will be luncheon, a short program and an opportunity to visit the government proving grounds near Aberdeen.

ODESSA

Howard Morris of Chester, Pa., visited his family here on Sunday last.

Miss Naomi Morgan, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mrs. Sophia Magee and Mrs. Lee Heller are visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Earle Clothier, of Wilmington, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Morris.

Clarke Coppage, of Philadelphia, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Georgia Coppage.

Mrs. McClain and Miss Bertha Boyles, of Smyrna, are guests of Mrs. Byard McClain.

Miss Mary Aspril, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Aspril.

Miss Ethel Redd, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. Howard Morris last week.

Mrs. Gross and children, of Fredericksburg, are visiting her father, Mr. William Turner.

John Stewart and son, Stanley, of Chester, Pa., visited relatives in town on Sunday last.

Mrs. G. F. Mather and daughter, of Langhorne, Pa., are guests of Mrs. Walter V. Woods.

Miss Emily Webb, of Wilmington, spent last Sunday with her parents, I. G. Webb and wife.

Mr. Joseph Hampson, of Baltimore, Md., spent last Sunday with Mrs. Dorothy Gilcey and family.

Walter Wiest, of Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wiest.

Mr. William P. Rhein, of Philadelphia, is spending sometime with his daughter, Mrs. Howard Morris.

Wilbert Ward, of Philadelphia, spent several days of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward.

Messrs. Harry and William Townsend of Wilmington, spent last week with their mother, Mrs. G. J. Townsend.

Harold Hall, of the U. S. S. battleship "St. Louis," now of the Destroyer "Maury," visited relatives in town this week.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Lola Townsend visited Philadelphia recently.

Harvey Naylor and wife spent Sunday in Wilmington.

Miss John Shaw, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Oliver Foraker.

Miss Hilda Stevens, of Clayton, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Stevens.

Miss Clara Nichols returned home from a few days' visit with her father, James Lee.

W. Hart Scott, of Hampton, Va., visited his parents from Tuesday until Monday.

Frank Hutchison, of Kinston, Va., spent the week-end with his father, D. P. Hutchison.

Mrs. James Wilson, of Smyrna, is spending sometime with her father, Mr. William P. Reynolds.

Mrs. Jennie Staats and Mrs. Harry Hart and son, of Philadelphia, have returned home, after a visit with Joseph Pritchard and family.

Miss Ethel Maloney, who for the past month has been under treatment at the Jefferson Hospital Philadelphia, returned home last weekend.

Frankine Hodges, daughter of Roland Hodges, was badly sick last week, but is improving rapidly.

She was attended by Dr. Niles, Dr. Aaron Reynolds and wife, of Philadelphia; Samuel Townsend and wife, and Miss Eleanor Foster of Rockford Park, spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend.

Mr. William Carroll left on Wednesday for Camp Meade, Md.

Messrs. Poole, William Thompson and E. Scott were Baltimore visitors on Tuesday.

Mr. R. B. Merritt, Sr., attended the funeral of Mr. J. A. Stafford, of Philadelphia, on Friday.

Mr. William Dignam, of Media, Pa., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dignam.

Mrs. Adeline Moore and son Holden, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Danner, near Media, Pa.

Mrs. William Vinyard and Mrs. Mary A. Lofland spent one day this week with Mr. and Mrs. Vinyard in Cecilton.

Mrs. Charles Stevens and children were Sunday visitors at the home of her uncle, Mr. George Dixon, in Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds, recently married, and little son, of Wilmington, are here for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phillips and son of Pennsgrove, N. J., were weekend guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King, Sr.

Liberty Kitchen

The Home Economics Department

Woman's Committee, State Council in

Delaware and the New Castle County

Bureau invite you to attend a

shower in honor of the opening of the

Liberty kitchen of New Castle County

on Main street, 8 doors East of the Peppermint Bank, this town, this Saturday

afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Want to save money this hot weather? Read our "Economy" ad.

FOGEL & BURSTAN.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Blight has hit the potato vines hard and many are turning brown or dying. A soaking rain would prolong their vitality and increase the size of the potatoes.

The Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U. will hold its next meeting at the home of the Misses Cleaver on Thursday afternoon, August 1. A large attendance is earnestly desired to transact important business.

The State Board of Agriculture warns farmers to beware of cheap feeds and cheap fertilizers. It is important to save and prevent waste and to use everything that will produce animal products or crops.

Definite assurances that there is no danger of a sugar famine have been given by the Food Administration.

At a meeting in Wilmington on Thursday, July 18th, the entire policy of the Employment Service of which the Public Service Reserve is an integral part, was outlined by Mr. Harold Stone, chief of the Mobilization Section of the U. S. Employment Service at Washington.

As a member of the National Staff Mr. Stone stated that the success of the United States and her allies in the great war depended largely on labor.

In the last four years labor has received no recruits from emigration whereas industrial activities and farm work have increased. About three million men have gone into military service, all of whom has been a drain upon the labor supply. Under present conditions there should be but one employer of labor—the United States Government, and the U. S. Employment Service has been organized to take care of war work.

The Public Service Reserve is the recruiting branch of the Employment Service. The transfer of men from less essential to more essential industries will be gradual; the quota of men will be fairly pro-rated and they will be transferred with the least injury to business possible. Less essential plants will continue but their tonnage will gradually decrease except as their status changes by securing war contracts.

The policy of the administration is to stabilize labor. Any persons wishing information in regard to the same mentioned above should communicate with the office of the U. S. Public Service Reserve, Old Federal Building 6th and King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

A RED HOT PATRIOT

The Scribe had the extreme pleasure of meeting Mr. Amer Kline, of We Kline, Coal Embroidery, of Philadelphia, who will be in town some weeks on business connected with the purchase of the lumber tract on the Craycroft estate.

Mr. Kline is a red hot patriot, and it was a treat to hear his enthusiastic sentiments about the duty of all good citizens to give their time, and son's to help the government knock out the internal Hun. Mr. Kline practices what he preaches, is giving liberally of his ample means, and making his son John Kline, to the officers' training camp at Plattsburgh, N. Y., while his daughter has gone to do her bit at the U. S. Emergency Fleet Co., at

Mr. Kline told of a young man whom he had helped who ignobly dodged the draft by getting a soft-snap job as telegrapher to some big Democrat, and then got caught trying to stow away on the government on a rifle vehicle.

Mr. Kline was told that if he got his dues he would be hung! He got 'em, but he could hear their words of appreciation, could see their smile of gratitude. So often they say "we shall do our best." Seven more leave rural New Castle on Monday, July 29th, and 152 will leave on August 1st. Each one must have a sweater and a pair of socks, and the "Comfort Bag," etc.

July 24th we expect to leave Newark, and furnish each man with a "Comfort Bag." They were also provided with socks from the Middletown Branch and sweaters, 15 furnished by Townsend, 3 by Tedesco, the remainder from Middletown. Beautiful work. I wish each member of the Red Cross could hear their words of appreciation, could see their smile of gratitude. So often they say "we shall do our best."

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Sunday last Mr. A. Fogel and wife accompanied by Mrs. Fogel, mother of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Redstone, left for Atlantic City.

Mrs. E. Lewis and Little Margaret Kisam, left Thursday for Plainfield, N. J., where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Kungel Jr. and little son of Port Penn were Sunday guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Corbin Vining.

Mrs. E. Lewis and Little Margaret Kisam, left Thursday for Plainfield, N. J., where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kates and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Douglass and sons, were visitors of relatives near Harrington Sunday.

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TAKING MAN-POWER CENSUS

It has been decided by the officials of the U. S. Public Service Reserve and the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor that a simplified man-power census of the industries in Delaware is absolutely necessary. The census is under way at this time and is requested that employers co-operate fully with agent of the Reserve who will call upon them in the near future for the purpose of obtaining specific data.

The government at this time is preparing a labor quota and will make apportionments for the various states. The state apportionment will be divided among the various communities and the census which is being taken provides the information for foundation data by which men will be picked from various industries with a minimum of hardship to business to fill the community quota.

The State Board of Agriculture is warning farmers to beware of cheap feeds and cheap fertilizers. It is important to save and prevent waste and to use everything that will produce animal products or crops.

Definite assurances that there is no danger of a sugar famine have been given by the Food Administration.

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—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. —French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. —Members of the Women's Camouflage corps painting the land battleship. Re-erupt in Union square, New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allies' lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch took the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Belleton wood and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front, Culey, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under shell fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff would have to act quickly and powerfully or be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if not back to the Aisne.

As this is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops, the Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the defensive lines about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated or that the Germans in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly all points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Moulins de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force their way on to Epernay and Chalons. The onset of the first day bent back the allied line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification America learned of the splendid stand made by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sus-

THEIR SOLDIER PRIDE HURT

American Detachment, Forced Back in Stress of Battle, Insisted on Immediate Counter-Attack.

"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is hu-

tained a powerful assault on Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, farther to the east, at the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in cooperation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Aignan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaulgonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dommartin, northward toward Reims, in a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete check sustained by the Germans was east of Reims, between Pompele fort and Main de Massiges. Expecting an easy victory there, they met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the French troops under General Gouraud. This gallant commander, however, had disposed his men with the utmost cleverness. When the German bombardment began, one of the most terrific ever known, the French, except for machine gun crews in blockhouses, retired to shelter. Then the observers announced that the advance was starting, and instantly the enemy was swept by a devastating fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The blockhouses retarded the Huns, large numbers of whom were killed, and the charging troops never entered the French line of resistance, coming to a standstill at the wire entanglements, which were loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack were fifteen elite divisions, with ten divisions supporting. Less than one-third as many Frenchmen defeated them, and the French casualties were astonishingly few. The attacking German divisions had to be relieved, but the French staid in their positions, happy and cheerful and more confident than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops, indeed, was of the highest. In strong contrast to that of the enemy as revealed by the words and actions of prisoners. The spirit of the Americans engaged was shown vividly by two incidents worth recording. On the first day, when a certain force of Yankees had been compelled to give ground, their commander was advised by a French general to let his men rest, as the retirement could have no serious consequences. The American responded that he could not accept the counsel and was going to counter-attack at once. This he did, regaining the lost terrain and half a mile more to boot. Another commander, in reporting the recuperation of a number of towns, wired to headquarters: "Met Boche on his line of defense. Sharp fighting. Boche turned tail and ran like h—l, pursued by our troops. Hope to have more prisoners." There were numerous instances of valor and nerve in the desperate fighting in which the Americans took part. These are the traits which the German papers assert are flabby, without enthusiasm and unfit for serious operations.

The French soldiers displayed their

militia to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter-attack."

This was a message sent by an American force south of the Marne after the Germans had succeeded in forcing the Americans back towards Conde-en-Brie. The French commander informed the American general that the early German success could not have any great effect on the fate of battle; that it was understood perfectly that after hard fighting the Americans had slowly retired and that

Do right, come what may.

ALLIES STILL PUSHING AHEAD

Americans and French Are in Chateau Thierry

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS

Have Also Taken Three More Towns
—Huns Trying Hard To Protect Flanks, But Advance Goes On.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flanks. The Americans, fighting on this front, have completed the cutting of the narrow-gauge railway to Chateau Thierry.

The pounding process is being continued by the Americans and their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the Allied intention.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the Allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north, where they will fight for their lives. The Americans have proved themselves times without number in the last four years.

All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne front was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked.

Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Chalons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several weeks last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British airmen were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to co-operate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head.

It is said the Czechoslovaks have agreed to co-operate with Horvath.

These troops have driven the Bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of rebels from the

Germans in the city reported to be approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenin is enraged because those forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff, the leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade regulation, which has just gone into effect.

The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to the grain corporation, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

Hayti has declared war on Germany, being the twenty-second nation to take this action.

GIGANTIC MEAT ORDER.

99,560,000 Pounds Of Bacon And 134,000,000 Of Canned Meats.

Chicago.—The Government's meat order received at the stock yards is said by packers to break all records. It calls for 99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meats for the army. The cost will run between \$140,000,000 and \$145,000,000, it is said, of which \$130,000,000 will go to the growers of live stock. Deliveries are to be completed by January 1, 1919.

KILLED BY CAVE-IN AT LEE.

Private Ferree, Of York, Crushed To Death.

York, Pa.—Private John H. Ferree, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ferree, of this city, was killed at Camp Lee, Va., when a cave-in buried him under several tons of earth at the camp. Private Ferree was 27 years old. He left camp on June 24 with other draftees from York. He is survived by his parents, one brother and three sisters.

THEODORE, JR., WOUNDED

Son's Injuries Not Serious, Colonel Roosevelt Told in Telegram.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been slightly wounded and taken to hospital in Paris, according to a cable message received by his father, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Major Roosevelt was recently cited for gallantry after having been gassed about three weeks ago.

The news of Major Roosevelt's having been wounded followed immediately the report from Paris of German Allied lines confirming fears of the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in an aerial engagement.

Captain Archie Roosevelt, another of the former President's sons, is now recovering from severe wounds.

Kermit Roosevelt, a fourth son, who served as a captain in the British Army in Mesopotamia, was recently appointed a captain in the United States Army and is now reported on his way to France. He was decorated by the British with the military cross for gallantry in action.

CONFIRM QUENTIN'S DEATH.

Paris.—German aviators have dropped a note into American aviation camps confirming the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, whose death while flying as an aviator in the American ranks is confirmed from German sources, was the youngest son of the former president.

Amsterdam.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans.

GOLD MINING ESSENTIAL.

All Reasonable Priority For The Industry.

Washington.—Gold mining has been listed as an essential industry, the War Industries Board announced, and all reasonable priority on material and supplies used in the production of gold will be given by the priorities committee. This action was taken on request of the Treasury Department.

This decision was interpreted by an official of the priorities committee to mean that every assistance possible short of interfering with essential war work would be given the gold mines in obtaining their materials.

WILL TAKE SHORT MEN.

Minimum Required Height Fixed At Sixty Inches.

Washington.—Physical requirements for drafted men have been amended so as to make the minimum height sixty inches and the minimum weight 110 pounds. It was learned that instructions have been sent to medical advisory boards through the country authorizing them to certify for general military service all registrants who come within these limits. The minimum requirements as to height for the regular army remains at 62 inches.

GETTING OUT THE COAL.

American Miners Establish Another Record.

Washington.—American coal miners established another record of bituminous production during the week ending July 13, figures made public by the Fuel Administration show. A total of 12,243,000 tons was mined, an increase of 2,987,000 tons over the week before, and 1,031,000 tons above the average weekly requirements of 12,213,500 tons estimated by the Fuel Administration as necessary to keep the war program going at full speed.

DEALS BLOW TO BOLSHEVIK.

General Semenoff Said To Have Won Victory In Siberia.

London.—General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Eastern Siberia, says a Tien-tsin dispatch to the Daily Mail, has inflicted a sharp blow with heavy losses in men, stores and ammunition. The correspondent does not specify his opponents nor the date and place of the action.

MOSCOW BARS HUN TROOPS.

Rejects Request For Permission To Guard German Embassy.

London.—Germany recently asked permission of the Russian Government to send a battalion of German troops to Moscow to guard the German embassy. The Bolshevik Government in reply declared it would not permit any foreign troops to enter the capital.

LUDENDORFF NOW CHIEF.

Wonders What Has Become Of Hindenburg.

Paris.—General Ludendorff, who up till July 17 had borne the title of quartermaster-general of the German Army, has received in a German official statement the title of chief of the general staff, according to the Matin. The newspaper points out that that title belonged to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and wonders what has become of him.

GIGANTIC MEAT ORDER.

First Of Steel Vessels Being Built For United States.

An Atlantic Port.—The first of the steel vessels which are being built in Japan for the United States has arrived in this country and will be placed under the American flag. In all Japan will construct 45 steel ships for the United States. The new vessel is a cargo carrier of 9,066 dead-weight tons.

DRAFTEE DETERMINED TO DIE.

Soldier On Way To Meade Leaps From Train, Then Hangs Self.

Charlottesville, Va.—Herbert Crawford, of Cynthiana, Ky., a draftee on his way to Camp Meade from Fort Thomas, Ky., committed suicide three miles west of Millboro. He first leaped from an eastbound Chesapeake and Ohio train, but as the fall did not prove fatal, he tied a wire around his neck and hanged himself to a tree.

GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIATIVE

March Says Foch's Objective Has Been Attained

196,000 AMERICANS IN LINE

196,000 Americans On Fighting Front

—U. S. And French Forces Astride Chateau Thierry Railway Line.

Washington.—The high-water mark of the German offensive movement in France has been reached, and the initiative now is passing to the Allied and American armies.

This is the lesson drawn from General Foch's sudden counter-attack on the Aisne-Marne front by American military leaders, General March, Chief of Staff, told members of the Senate Military Committee.

General March announced that American troop shipments had now exceeded 1,200,000 men, insuring the man power to hold the initiative on the Western front.

The direct objective of General Foch's counter-stroke, General March told newspaper men in his weekly conference, is the railway that feeds the German forces in the Chateau Thierry region. Already it has been attained, for the French and American forces are either astride the line at certain points or have it under direct gun fire at short range, rendering it unusable.

Even as General March spoke unofficial reports flashed over the cables indicated that the

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 20th, 1918

WILSON'S WHEAT PRICE VETO

PRESIDENT Wilson's veto of the Senate bill adding but twenty cents to the price of a bushel of wheat, when at \$2.20 it barely returns the cost of raising, was it statesmanship, or politics? The voters' answer will be known next November 6th.

Cotton profiteers in the favored South can boost their kingy product until the very poor may have to go shirtless. No matter, "Cotton is King," is the old cry from Dixie to which Mr. Wilson even lends a friendly ear.

Fertilizers are up over 100 per cent.; labor sky-high, in fact, fast becoming prohibitive, common farm hands getting from four to six dollars a day and board! The farm machinery barons are skinning the poor farmer without mercy. Everything from bed to board is more than doubled, all the necessities of life, food, raiment—everything!

On top of all these things the farmer must gamble with the seasons, often sow, toil and get nothing, or, as this year, but a half crop or less!

Therefore at \$2.20 a bushel for his wheat, the Delaware farmer is just about making a bare living. Congress, realizing the injustice of refusing the farmer a little profit after all his long years of toiling to give the world cheap bread, adds a few pennies more—and Mr. Wilson promptly vetoes the bill!

His alleged "reasons" are unsound.

Reason 1. "An overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States regard this \$2.20 price as fair and liberal, &c." The very reverse of this is, we believe, true of "an overwhelming majority of the farmers" of Delaware and elsewhere.

Reason 2. "That it will add \$2.00 a bushel to the cost of a barrel of flour."

Any 6th year grade school lad can refute this absurd statement! Thus: It takes from five to five and a half bushels of wheat—sometimes less than five—to make a barrel of flour, and 5 or 5½ times 20 cents, by any other than White House mathematics, amounts to \$1.00, or at most to \$1.10 more cost for a barrel of flour! So much for that!

Nor will the empty compliments the President with his smooth rhetoric, pays the farmer, alone for the robbery, for the sweet stuff he laddies out is truly an instance where "fine words butter no parsnips."

But what makes this act of Mr. Wilson wholly unwarranted, is that he thus unjustly seeks to throw the blame for the high cost of flour upon the farmer, right in the teeth of the report of his own Food Commission showing that the big profiteering flour mills are making over 400 per cent. profit where the raiser of the grain is barely getting his cost out of it! But it is safer to sandbag the politically unorganized farmers than the mighty millionaire corporations!

Here is what a wheel-horse Democratic senator, Gore, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, thinks of Mr. Wilson's veto: "Wisdom, justice and statesmanship prompted both senate and house to raise the price of wheat." Then the veto of a Democratic president was not "wisdom, justice and statesmanship!"

Senator Gore then spoke this Cassandra prophecy: "If the next house is Republican, I believe it will be due to this veto." If one may judge from the expressions of justly angered Democratic farmers one hears, it is easy to foresee that Senator Gore's warning words will be abundantly verified in this section!

ROOSEVELT SPARTANS

A LAS! for that superb patriot and statesman, Theodore Roosevelt, who with seer-like vision over three years ago again and again solemnly warned his country of the perils of the oncoming War Calamity from whose evils all are now suffering. Alas! that because his wise counsels were not heeded, the consequences should have fallen so heavily upon himself! But of the four sons so nobly laid by his wife and himself upon the altar of their country, one, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is now in a hospital suffering from bad wound received when heading a charge against a dangerous machine-gun "nest;" another, Captain Archie Roosevelt, is also lying in a hospital badly wounded; while the third, their heroic youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin

Roosevelt, sits while with genuine Roosevelt courage fighting odds in his serial battle, lies in a foreign grave!

With true Spartan courage the parents hide their keen grief, Col. Roosevelt with touching patriotism expressing his joy that his son was permitted to do something in the defense of his native land. Heroic chips of a heroic Old Block! The whole land shares his pride and his sorrow.

AMERICA'S GLORY

WHEN was an American ever more proud of his country than at this hour! Prodigies of skill and valor everywhere, winning every day from the disdainful Huns new victories each more splendid than the last!

Deeds of self-sacrifice and generosity each one as fine as the unselfish act of a Sydney dying on the field of Zutphen! Not only our regulars, marines and land forces, have covered the American name with glory imperishable, but the civilian soldiery, raw recruits but a few weeks ago, now by the system of intensive training born of the pressing need of the situation, transformed into veterans as fine as the best—thanks to the native wit and grit of the average Yankee youth!

FIFTH HUN DRIVE FAILS

JUST as The Transcript last Wednesday ventured to predict, the Kaiser's final, BIG "Peace" drive that was to smite his foes such a stunning blow that they would be glad to talk peace, has indeed proved "a fizzle," aye, worse, a huge disaster whose losses are hourly augmenting.

This fifth drive of the Huns, that has been turned into a victorious drive by the Allies, clearly marks the beginning of the end. If any more big Hun drives are attempted, (which is doubtful) they are foredoomed to failure.

Nothing now remains but for America to put her mighty millions in the field, and to darken the whole vault of heaven with her air squadrons innumerable; then the first and last American drive begins which will not end until the Stars and Stripes float proudly over the Kaiser's Palace in Berlin, and the brutal world assassin begs mercy from out the very dust.

A CHRISTIAN DUTY.

A man who uses an account against another as camouflage to add 10 or 20 cents just because the account may beat it, and no questions asked, is as much a criminal as the tapper of a till, and yet it is done every day by people who regard themselves as honest. It is a Christian duty to be rigidly honest to the final penny, and never to take a cent that does not mean an adequate service performed, says Ohio State Journal. But somehow or other in these days, when moral duty is so widely preached, there is an evident tendency to think that smartness is something akin from Justice and that one has a right to be smart even if he is unjust. Now there is no hope for a change in the habit of the sharpers, but there ought to be in all who deal with these sharpers, to see that they are honestly treated and that everything they pay for represents full value in service or material. A man who permits himself to be cheated is little different in a moral standpoint from the cheater himself. He is simply a parasite on others every time he allows another to impose upon him with an inadequate consideration in a trade.

In supporting the government's bill for full control of the production of wheat the French minister of provisions urged the need of increasing the growth of grain. Wheat production in France has been increased during the war, but only sufficiently to provide supplies for an additional fifteen days. The vessels which France is greatly needed to bring in other things. If the bill is passed, the government will be prepared to supply seeds and fertilizers to farmers and to compel land owners to grow wheat, fixing a minimum acreage. It will please Americans to know that the French government is making such a strong effort to increase food production. That makes it easier to bear the food restrictions which are on us.

During the Civil war in the United States a number of locomotive engineers earned distinction for heroism by running trains in dangerous territory. Frequently they were under fire, and commanding officers found occasion to praise their coolness and courage, says Illinois State Journal. The same patriotic spirit which animated the engineers of the '60s persists in the craft. President Stone of the Locomotive Brotherhood has just submitted to the war department the names of 400 engineers who volunteer for the most dangerous service of the war—that of piloting the great tractor tanks across No Man's Land on the French front.

Vacant lot cultivation is one of the most admirable means of adding to the food supply. The land used is that which would otherwise be idle and so, generally, is the labor. No land is taken from another field of productivity and the gardeners utilize spare moments that might otherwise be wasted. Much food was produced by the vacant lot gardeners last year. Much more can and ought to be produced this year.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN
SEAFORD DOVER LAUREL



To Doctors

A professional man is often a poor business man. Conserve your best interest by selecting a safe place to deposit, and establish a banking credit against that time when you may have an opportunity for investment but not sufficient cash to seize it.

Wait

Until the "Number" Answers or the Operator Reports

ONE of the things that causes telephone congestion is the practice of abandoning calls. Very often a subscriber will call a number and if he doesn't get an almost instantaneous connection will hang up and try again later. He feels that minutes have elapsed while, in reality, it has been but a matter of seconds.

This hanging up of your telephone receiver means that your time, and the time and labor of the operator, has been wasted and the whole operation repeated later; then again if the called party comes on the line the operator must answer: "Party's gone" or "Excuse it, please."

Please remain at your telephone until the called subscriber answers or the operator reports. This will mean a saving in the time and effort of the three parties to the call, and involve less use of the lines and equipment at a time when the Telephone Company is striving to avoid unnecessary service congestion, when all its facilities are directed to the task of meeting the increasing general needs of the country.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.



—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

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THE TOILET NECESSITIES

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MIDDLETON DRUG CO.
Ernest A. Traitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

Five Economy Weeks!

Everybody in these exacting war days, is economizing, rich and poor alike. The lesson is a sharp one, but its benefits will be many: 1st, all are thus helping our Country and our Allies at a very critical time; 2d, all are thus saving money; 3d, many will thus form permanent habits of Saving which will prove of untold future value.

Fogel and Burstan as a firm are able to help every patron in his or her "Economy Drive" because, 1st, ours is above all others an "Economy Store." Why? Because our custom of buying for cash a year or even longer ahead, gives us in these days of swiftly advancing prices, a big advantage over others, little or big—that is why we justly style ours, "The Economy Store."

2d. You will save money if you also follow our practice, and buy ahead for your actual wants. This is HIGHLY IMPORTANT, for nearly every article in our Store is going up, and many things getting scarce as well by reason of the fact that the Government is seizing mills and stocks in every direction for our 2,000,000 soldiers, with 3,000,000 more to follow; then the 38,000,000 men at war in the whole world has caused an awful scarcity of labor!

One of the largest wholesale houses in America warns its merchants to lay in big stocks far ahead "if they would get goods for less money." Therefore, we again urgently advise our patrons to do the same thing. Furthermore, to help our old customers and win new ones by our liberality, for the rest of July and during August we will sell all our Hot Weather Goods of every description in our Store for SPECIALLY LOW PRICES, way below prices elsewhere demanded. We cordially invite all to visit our Store and test our Money-Saving Offer.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Larrove's

BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other dairyman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal counteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat bran and middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

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Two years' course leading to certificates in—

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Tuition free to all students from Delaware.

For catalog and other information, write to

Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,

Newark, Delaware.

SCHOOL OPEN FOR BLINDED FIGHTERS

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION AT HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE.

MEN TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES

Soldiers in Field and Camp Get Many Books—Secretary Wilson Explains General Mobilization of Labor for War Industries.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Returning federal soldiers, sailors and marines are being received now for vocational instruction and rehabilitation at Hospital Training School, General Hospital No. 7, the former home of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The hospital is outfitted to accommodate 250 men and has large recreation fields and an extensive acreage in gardens.

Col. James Bordley of the surgeon general's office in charge of the education of the blind, has announced the appointment of O. H. Burritt of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind as the educational director of this army hospital training school, with Miss Jenny A. Turner, former designer for the Massachusetts commission for the blind, as a reconstruction aide. Miss Turner has been working with the returned wounded soldiers at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

The blinded soldiers from overseas will be discharged from the hospital after they have been taught a practical self-supporting trade, have been put in good physical condition, and taught to read standard printing in raised type. The men will be sent to their own home communities and placed in the trades for which they have been trained. Red Cross workers will watch after their welfare.

Co-operating with the army medical department, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind is now making a national survey of industries open to blinded soldiers. Instructions will be made to conform with preparations for these industries. The federal board for vocational education is arranging a plan for the economic and social supervision of all wounded and maimed soldiers.

The war service committee of the American Library Association reports that 435,000 books were shipped to American soldiers in France up to July 1. The books went in tonnage space granted at the request of General Pershing on the decks of transports, where they were used by the men on the voyage and unpacked for use in France; in naval vessels for naval bases abroad; and in Red Cross tonnage for the hospitals in France and England.

A total of more than 2,500,000 books have been supplied by the American Library Association to the camps and stations in the United States and overseas. Approximately 500,000 of these books were purchased, others having come as gifts from the American people through the public libraries of the country. Nearly 40 library buildings have been erected, and 600 camps in America, alone, have received collections of books.

Two hundred librarians, including leaders in their profession in this country, are giving their time to library war service. Most of these are serving as camp librarians, assistants, and organizers in the field; others are in dispatch offices for the shipment of books to France.

Methods of thrift now enforced in the army quartermaster general's office, including the repair of clothing and shoes, where possible, have cut down the issue of new clothing and shoes from 30 to 40 per cent in some instances.

The plants where the mending is done are run in connection with forts and camps by the camp quartermaster. When a soldier tears or rips a garment he turns it in to his supply officer. When repaired and put in order they are returned to the original owner if possible, and if the original owner cannot be located they serve some other soldier.

Hundreds of women are being employed by the war department in the work of repairing the garments of soldiers and in the laundries at camps and cantonments. Preference in this employment is given the wives, sisters, and mothers of men in the service. By paying \$1 a month a soldier is entitled to a weekly bundle of laundry in which the number of articles is not limited.

Do not waste ice, says the United States food administration. Do not use as a luxury to serve with salads, fruits, and sea foods and do not put more than is necessary in glasses of water, tea, and other drinks.

There is to be no curtailment on the use of ice as a necessity, but it should be used carefully in localities where any shortage is indicated. It is considered a necessity when used to preserve food and in administering comfort, and every reasonable effort will be made to see that families are supplied with their legitimate needs.

A recipe for a wheatless loaf of bread is soon to be made public by the office of home economics of the department of agriculture. It is the discovery of the experimental kitchen conducted jointly by the department of agriculture and the food administration. Directions are to be given for the making of three new wheat substitutes: breads—the half wheat loaf, the one-fourth wheat loaf, and the wheatless loaf. The recipe is expected to save thousands of pounds of wheat flour.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which is to begin August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work."

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries."

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future."

"Experts tell us it takes from six to ten workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

The war department has established five central officers' training camps, at which civilians and enlisted men will be trained for commissions in the officers' reserve corps. Infantry training camps are located at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; field artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and machine gun at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These training schools will be run continuously, a new class being admitted monthly. The course of training will be four months at the infantry and machine-gun schools and three months at the field artillery school. The schools are open to qualified enlisted men in all branches of the service except coast artillery, signal corps and labor units. The number of civilians admitted will be limited.

To be eligible for admission candidates must be between twenty years, eight months and forty years; citizens of the United States, and not born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war or allies of such countries. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational and physical qualifications required of an officer. Civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, be of good moral character, and have the required physical qualifications.

In addition to the above qualifications, candidates for the field artillery must possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, and plane geometry. Trained civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and architectural engineers are desired. Civilian applicants will be certified by the army officer on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest the residence of the applicant.

Peach Crop A Failure.

Hagerstown—Washington county's peach crop in many sections is almost a total failure, according to statements of leading fruit growers. The freeze of last winter killed many of the buds. More buds were frozen at blossoming time. Then came the June drop, followed by the drought, which has caused many peaches to ripen prematurely. One grower, who expected a good sized crop, purchased packages for 24,000 bushels. He says if he gets 6,000 bushels he will be lucky. Another extensive grower stated that six weeks ago the indications were he would get a large crop, but now he expects practically none. Joseph W. Wolfinger and Elias B. Hartle have an orchard in the South Mountain belt from which they expect a crop of 2,500 bushels. A few early varieties have been shipped, the growers receiving \$2.75 a package.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Maryland Schools To Get \$31,250.

Annapolis.—Maryland was allotted \$31,250 for vocational education under the provisions of the law for vocational education by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. To obtain this money Maryland must provide the same amount for a similar purpose from its own treasury. The fund will be distributed for the following purposes:

Agriculture, for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors, \$9,633.

Trade economies and industry, for teachers, \$11,672.

Teacher training, for salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training work, \$9,894.

The Maryland schools which will receive the funds are as follows:

Maryland State College, at College Park, for agricultural and teacher training work.

Vocational Schools—Baden High School (day), at Baden; Sparks Agricultural High School (day), at Sparks; Gaithersburg High School (day), at Gaithersburg; Sherwood High School (day), at Sandy Springs.

Teacher Training Institutions for Home Economics—Maryland State College, at College Park.

For Teacher Training in Trades and Industries—Maryland State College, at College Park.

To Plant 50,000 Fish.

Frederick—About 50,000 more fish from the State hatchery, Lewistown, will be deposited in streams of the county, tributaries of the Monocacy River, in a few days. Beno S. Harn, president of the local Fish and Game Association, has asked a number of persons in different localities to go for the fish and place them in the streams. About 19,000 will be deposited in Big Laramore creek, 10,000 in Linganore creek, 3,000 in Buck creek, 5,000 in Toms creek, 3,000 in Irales creek, 5,000 in Hunting creek, 5,000 in Fishing creek and 5,000 in Little Tuscarora creek and 5,000 in Catoctin creek. The fish will include bass, crappie, Mississippi cat, white cat and blue gills.

The State Conservation Commission will make an inspection of the hatchery this week with a view of increasing its facilities. It is expected that additional land will be taken over for new ponds and the hatchery building enlarged.

Gold fish producers are worried over transportation facilities, which, they say, are discouraging. Hundreds of thousands of these fish are shipped annually from this county all over the United States. One of the largest producers stated that unless transportation conditions improve the gold fish industry here will be seriously hampered.

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Choir Boy Drowns.

Havre de Grace—Seized with a cramp while swimming, Lee F. Coburn, 11 years old, a choir boy of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, was drowned in the Susquehanna River. Young Coburn, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lee Coburn, was in the water with several small companions, and when he called for help none of them was able to rescue him.

His father, who was sitting in front of the Coburn home about half a block from the scene, heard the boys shouting and rushed to the water's edge, but was so overcome at the news that it was his own boy who was drowning that he, too, was unable to go to his aid.

Fifteen minutes after the boy disappeared the body was recovered by James McCullan, who found it after diving several times. Efforts made to resuscitate the lad failed.

Cumberland Draftee Dies.

Cumberland—John Arthur Twigg, who was to have gone with the Cumberland draft contingent to Camp Meade Tuesday, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. C. Shryock, of abscess of the brain. He was to have left with the June quota, but illness prevented.

To Double Track W. M.

Williamsport—The Western Maryland Railway will be double-tracked from Williamsport westward about five miles. An engineering corps and right-of-way buyers have established headquarters here. The right-of-way men are buying rights-of-way, while the engineers are getting things in shape for surveying. Work is to begin in a few days. Equipment is being unloaded from cars and laborers are being hired.

Bastille day, July 14, the French republican national holiday, was observed and celebrated this year on land and sea by American land and navy forces under special orders in like manner as is observed the American Fourth of July.

Wheat is selling for \$50 a bushel in Turkey, reports the American and Syrian relief commission in Turkey. Before the war the normal price was 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

Gas Explosion Wrecks Store.

Federalsburg.—A gas explosion which blew out the side of the storehouse and roof off the building occurred in the store of William Penn Willis, at Harmony village near this town. In the store besides Mr. Willis were his 18-year-old daughter, Martha, and 17-year-old son, Everett, both of whom were burned and shocked. They were taken to Easton hospital. Mr. Willis also suffered from shock but escaped with minor injuries. Reports from the hospital say the boy and girl have a fair chance of recovery. The storehouse is lighted by an acetylene gas plant. In some manner the carbide tank was left open and the escaping gas filled the storehouse. When Everett lighted one of the gas jets, the blaze ignited the gas in the room, causing the tank to explode. The storehouse was practically demolished and the stock of goods badly damaged.

Sheep Growers Organize.

Upper Marlboro.—With a view to encouraging the sheep-growing industry in Prince George's county, a county sheep growers' association has been formed with the following officers: William B. Morgan, Piscataway, president; John Snowden, Laurel, vice-president and county agent; C. H. Taylor, Upper Marlboro, secretary-treasurer. The officers and W. S. Chichester, Aquasco, and F. R. Du Paul, Upper Marlboro, with two others to be elected, constitute the executive committee. The association will cooperate with the Maryland Sheep Growers' Association and by joining the county association the members automatically become members of the State association. It is urged that all interested in sheep growing in the county join the association.

With Paper 62 Years.

Westminster—Charles A. Horner, this city, celebrated his 83d birthday last Wednesday, and his 62d year with the Democratic Advocate. He came from Waynesboro, Pa., and secured a position with the Carroll County Democrat under Editor G. H. Randall in 1856. In 1865, when Joseph Shaw was killed at the Anchor Hotel, this city, by a mob, Mr. Horner tried to protect him. After Mr. Shaw was killed the Carroll County Democrat office was set on fire and burned, but Mr. Horner saved much of the type. During the Civil War he was arrested and locked up for some time. He is in active service yet and can set 6-point type as well as a young man.

Cambridge Boy Drowned.

Cambridge—Audrey Nichols, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nichols, was drowned in Cambridge harbor. The little fellow failed to return home at dinner, and inquiry and search located his wagon at the foot of the bridge. The bottom was dragged and the body found after it had been in the water about two hours. Mr. Nichols is the Cambridge manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

To Keep Old Academy Open.

Cumberland—At a meeting of the trustees of the Allegany County Academy it was practically decided to maintain the school another year, despite the fact that the State appropriation of \$800 has been withdrawn. The academy was founded in 1798 and with the exception of four years during the Civil War has been in continuous session.

Dies Of Injuries Received in Wreck.

Rockville—William E. Dawson, 65 years old, of Germantown, died of injuries received in the collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Linden, in which 10 others were injured. He is survived by his widow, formerly a Miss Viers, of this county, and four children, Mrs. Albert Woolton, Mrs. Corrine Due, Nicholas Dawson and William V. Dawson.

To Mark Antietam.

Sharpsburg—The Forbes Granite Company, Chambersburg, was awarded the contract for the monument that will be erected on Antietam battle field by Francis Lynde Stetson, New York, to the memory of his brother, Colonel Stetson, who was killed in the famous Sedgwick charge near the old Dunkard Church, which was used as a hospital during the Battle of Antietam.

Working the Butter.

Rockville—Cold water cannot be run through the tank several times daily, or where ice is used, it is advisable to use an insulated tank.

Churn—The barrel type of churn

is simple, inexpensive, easy to operate, and easily cleaned.

Butterworker—The lever and the

table butterworkers are very satisfactory. The former is simpler and less expensive. When making large quantities of butter a table worker or combined churn and worker is frequently used.

Thermometer—A floating dairy thermometer should be used.

8. Cream and Buttermilk Strainer—A strainer similar to a colander or a strainer dipper is frequently used for straining both the cream and buttermilk. A hair sieve is sometimes used as a buttermilk strainer because butter does not stick to it as it does to a wooden paddle.

11. Wooden Ladle.

12. Tin Pails.

13. Half gallon tin dipper.

14. Hand butter printer.

15. Scrub Brush—A stiff fiber brush

is preferable to one with soft bristles.

TAKING CARE OF SEPARATOR

Machine Should Be Cleaned Thoroughly Immediately After Each Time It Is Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Like all other milk utensils, the separator should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after each time it is used. Merely flushing the bowl with warm water after use and taking it apart for washing but once a day is a filthy practice and must be condemned. All parts of the separator bowl, together with the other tinware, should first be rinsed with lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in warm water in which washing powder has been dissolved. Soap or soap powder are liable to leave a soapy film on the utensils and should not be used.

Killed In Explosion.

Cumberland—When several tons of powder exploded in the powder house of the Atlantic Coal Company, near Rockwood, Albert Stlosky, aged 34, an Austrian, was killed. A number of dwellings were badly damaged and every window in one hundred or more houses of the mining village broken.

Odd Fellows At Pen-Mar August 8.

Hagerstown—The annual reunion of the Odd Fellows of Maryland and adjoining states will be held at Pen-Mar Park Thursday, August 8.

Caught Five-Pound Bass.

Farms for Sale

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and pasture at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres, 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R.R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres, 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R.R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land. 3/4 of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. Cash balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown, Del.

SECURITY

It is one thing to have money and quite another to hold it.

Many successful men can testify to the ease with which fortunes are acquired and they are held.

Is it not infinitely better to place your surplus fund in a Bank, with a good income positively assured, than to secure a larger return than can be had with safety?

This Bank offers you security.

**4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON
ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE
MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT**

**WILMINGTON SAVINGS
FUND SOCIETY**

S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

SIGNS

Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM
A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

FOR SALE!

I will sell at Ginn's Corner, near Townsend, Del., on Wednesday, July 31, 1918, 23 head of good Milch Cows, some fresh and others close springers. Also, one yoke of well-mated Oxen.

C. H. HASTINGS.

TRUCKS TO HIRE!

I wish to inform the public that I own and am operating five Trucks, and am in a position to haul light or heavy freight between any points at any and all times.

Wheat hauling a specialty.

J. K. O'RELL,
Phone, 76-12 Odessa, Del.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.

J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT AND CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

We use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FEIDAY, JULY 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamp.

**EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:**

Section 2—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITM.,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

For Sale

Just received a store property for sale in Cecilton, Md., one of the best locations doing one of the largest businesses in Cecilton. Also, farm of 175 acres, \$11,000; farm of 311 acres, \$17,000; farm of 256 acres, \$17,000; farm of 154 acres, \$12,000. Also, a nice house with a good garage. Turn your quarters into victory bullets. Buy Thrift or War Saving Stamps.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
North Broad St., Middletown



That's why we sell
the famous nonskid,
mile-multiplying

Pennsylvania
VACUUM CUP
BICYCLE TIRES

And because they
never fail to make good,
we can recommend them
without the slightest
hesitation. See them at
our store.



TRY A SANDWICH
made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 88.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF
a writ of Vend. Exp. Jus. Judg. to
me directed, will be exposed to Public
Sale at the Court House, Southeast
Corner of Eleventh and King
Streets, City of Wilmington, New
Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 3D DAY OF AUGUST 1918.
At 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Real Estate,
All that certain lot, piece or parcel
of land, with a dwelling house thereon
erected known as No. 222 Union Street
situate in the City of Wilmington, County
of New Castle and State of Delaware,
bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING on the easterly side of
Union Street at the distance of ninety-
(93) feet and one-half (1/2) inch
northerly from the northerly side of
Conrad Street; thence northerly along
said side of Union Street fifteen (15)
feet and eight (8) inches; thence east-
wardly parallel with said Conrad Street
and passing through the middle of the
division wall between the house on this
lot and the house adjoining on the
south ninety (90) feet to the said easterly
side of Union Street and point of
Beginning. Together with the free and
uninterrupted right, use and privilege
of said alley in common property.

Seized and taken in execution as the
property of Frederick Derrill and
Elizabeth Derrill, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
July 15th, 1918.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges
Hundred, and all persons liable to pay
tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified
that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now
due, and the undersigned Tax Collector
for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETON
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING JULY 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making
personal application to the Collector
or by sending written communication
enclosing stamp.

**EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:**

Section 2—That on all taxes paid before
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abatement of five per centum. On all
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per centum. On all taxes paid during the
month of December there shall be no
abatement whatever. And on all taxes
unpaid on the first day of January there
shall be added one-half of one per centum
per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

is situated in the heart of the most
fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is
centrally located and is midway be-
tween all stations and within a stones
throw of the largest concrete 17 story
resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surround-
ings. Rates \$20 up.

Hotel Channel has a Beach Front
View, with a capacity of 250. Steam
heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel is well equipped and has
modern conveniences. It is one of the best
modern Price Family Hotels in the
City, noted for its excellent table and
best of service. American and European.

Dorm and windows screened in summer.
Bathing allowed from the hotel.
Write for booklet to get terms for
this season. Yours respectfully,

A. C. CHANNEL,
Owner and Prop.



WHICH?

Coal or kerosene? The government needs the coal. The less coal used this summer the more there will be for winter when it's needed most. Every housewife can help by using an oil cook stove in her kitchen instead of a coal range. Will you?

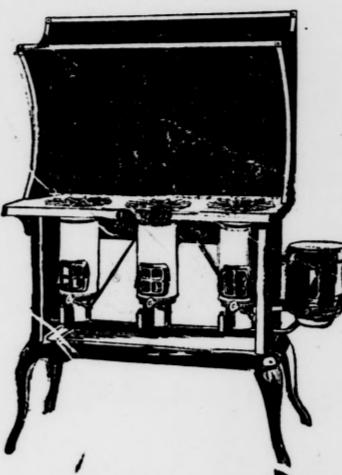
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

not only save coal for war purposes and home heating but they mean less work for the women who have them. They're less trouble to operate than a coal range. Nothing hard to understand. Simply strike a match, light the wick and regulate the heat as easily as you turn a lamp up or down. Isn't that easier than carrying wood or coal and bothering with the ashes every day?

Also, the results are better, for you have the heat at one place, right under the pots and pans—not over the whole kitchen.

But for perfect results always use Atlantic Rayolight Oil. Ask for it. Don't buy unbranded kerosenes. They look the same but they're not. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so highly refined that it gives the most heat and all without smoke, sputter or smell. Go to your dealer now and ask to see New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves. And then be sure to use Atlantic Rayolight Oil.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

Appoquinimink Hundred

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,

EVERY MONDAY,

During JULY 1918.

From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making
personal application to the Collector,
or by sending written communication
enclosing stamp.

**EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, "LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED":**

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before
the first day of October there shall be an
abatement of five per centum. On all
taxes paid before the first day of Decem-
ber there shall be an abatement of three
per centum. On all taxes paid during the
month of December there shall be no
abatement whatever. And on all taxes
unpaid on the first day of January there
shall be added one-half of one per centum
per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

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Hundred, and all persons liable to pay
tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified
that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now
due, and the undersigned Tax Collector
for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETON
EVERY SATURDAY,
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unpaid on the first day of January there
shall be added one-half of one per centum
per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—

Delaware College

The taxable residents of Delaware
College, and all persons liable to pay
tax in said College, are hereby notified
that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now
due, and the undersigned Tax Collector
for said College, will be

E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.

DELaware COLLEGE

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Course leading to degrees in

Arts and Sciences
Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical)

Agriculture (Agronomy, Animal-Horticulture)

A special feature of the work this year will be the Reserve Officers Training Corps established at the College by the United States Government.

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,

Newark, Delaware,

DEPT. OF CLOTHING AND WEARABLES FOR
MEN AND BOYS WHEN YOU COME HERE.